

**Abstract** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between men who had been hospitalized for myocardial infarction and those who had not. A total of 600 men aged 40–79 years were recruited from two hospitals in London. The first group consisted of 300 patients who had been hospitalized for myocardial infarction during the previous five years; the second group consisted of 300 healthy controls. Data were collected by means of a self-administered questionnaire. The prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was significantly higher among the myocardial infarction patients than among the healthy controls. The prevalence of smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolaemia, and family history of coronary artery disease was significantly higher among the myocardial infarction patients than among the healthy controls. The prevalence of obesity was also higher among the myocardial infarction patients than among the healthy controls, although the difference was not statistically significant. The results of this study suggest that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease is higher among men who have been hospitalized for myocardial infarction than among healthy men.

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SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
292	340	3/2/2004	GWE
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292	UPDATE SEARCH 204.1	2/18/04	GWE
52	211		
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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
292	ABOVE	7/18/01	GUE
52	SEARCH		

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